



## U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge

### Reducing Conflicts with Coyotes: Home Checklist for Coyote Avoidance

**“Coyotes belong in nature, but not in our yard”**

Increasing populations of coyotes in urban settings can increase the risk of conflicts with them. A wide variety of studies have made it clear, reducing or eliminating things which attract coyotes around our homes will help reduce the potential for conflicts. This checklist will help you determine what things you can do around your home to help insure that they are not attracted to your home.

Coyotes serve an important role in nature by controlling rodent populations, resident geese, and in some cases deer numbers. But they don't belong in our backyards.

Common Attractants	OK	Fix	Ways to Reduce Attracting Coyotes
Food			Never feed wildlife!
Pet Food			Never feed pets outside, store all pet foods inside.
Water sources			Exclude pet bowls, bird baths, fountains and ponds particularly those containing fish.
Bird feeders			Remove feeders or clean up seed dropped on the ground to reduce the presence of small mammals. Place feeders where only birds can reach them.
Fallen fruit			Clean up fruit which has fallen on the ground from trees and shrubs.
Gardens and compost			Fully enclose gardens and compost piles.
BBQ grills			Burn food off of BBQ grills and clean after each use.
Trash			Secure all trash containers with locking lids. Periodically clean cans to reduce residual odors
Landscaping			Trim vegetation to reduce hiding places.
Buildings			Restrict access under decks, around woodpiles, or any structure that can provide cover.
Fencing			A 6 foot high fence with top rollers can deter coyotes from entering portions of your property. Check local building codes.
Pets			Always supervise your pets when outside, especially dusk through dawn and during the mating and pup rearing periods of January through June.
			Fully enclose outdoor pet kennels
			Walk pets on a 6' leash

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Checklist based on a home audit form developed by the Colorado Division of Wildlife (2009).